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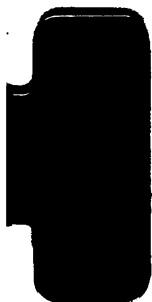
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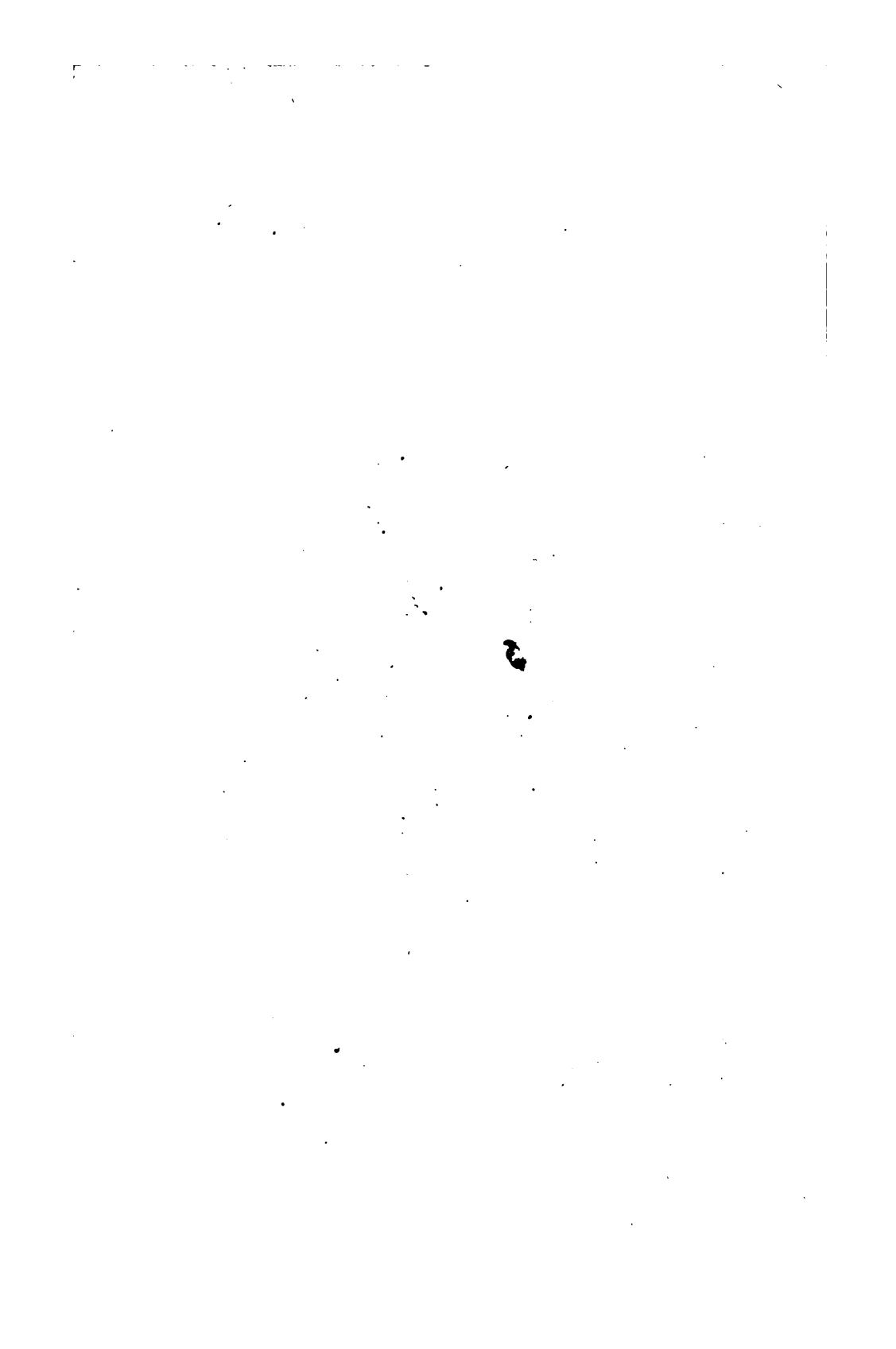
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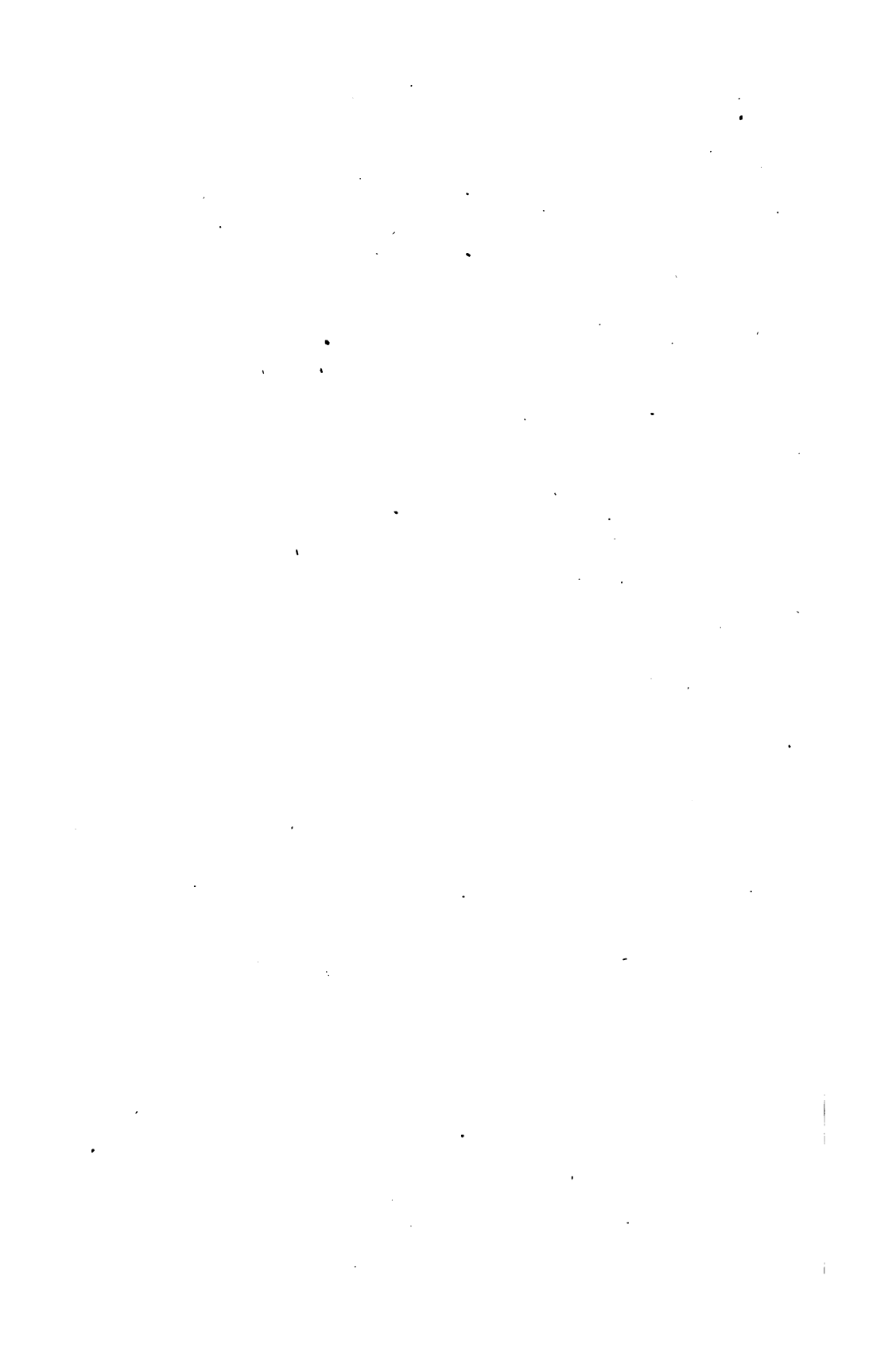
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A REPORT

MADE TO THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

AT A STATED MEETING

ON TUESDAY THE 4TH OF NOVEMBER, 1834,

CONCERNING THE

UNIVERSITIES

OF

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE,

IN ENGLAND.

---

BY P. H. NICKLIN.

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PHILADELPHIA:

JOSEPH AND WILLIAM KITE, PRINTERS.

1834.





**REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**UNIVERSITIES**  
**OF**  
**OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.**

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**CONFORMABLY** to a resolution adopted by the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, at a stated meeting held on the first of October 1833, I visited the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in England, remaining at the former place fifteen, and at the latter ten days.

I became acquainted with many gentlemen, members and officers of both universities; who, besides extending to me the rites of a kind hospitality, evinced the greatest readiness to furnish me with university and collegiate information for the benefit of our Institution.

Most of the information contained in this report respecting the constitutions of the universities and colleges, is compiled from books published by their authority; but that which relates to the course of study and manner of teaching was furnished to me by members of the universities, among whom I am particularly indebted to the Reverend Temple Chevallier,

of Cambridge, and the Reverend Francis Jeune, of Oxford.

The English Universities are corporate bodies formed by the union of many colleges and halls. In Oxford there are twenty colleges and five halls. The colleges are bodies corporate; the halls are not corporate, and their property is held in trust for them by the university. In other respects they possess the same privileges as the colleges. The universities alone possess the right of granting degrees.

The rich collections in literature, science, and the arts, possessed by these institutions, afford every facility for the education of youth, and for the formation of ripe scholars; and the learned, moral, and religious society, consisting of the masters, fellows, and tutors of the colleges, cannot fail to be of great benefit to those who are in statu pupillari.

Oxford possesses two great libraries, one of which, the Bodleian, contains four hundred thousand volumes and two hundred thousand pamphlets, and many valuable pictures, models, statues, and relics of ancient art. The other was founded by Doctor John Radcliffe, who bequeathed nearly \$300,000 for its benefit. It has been appropriated by a late resolution of the trustees of Doctor Radcliffe's will, to the reception of books in medicine and natural history. The different colleges also have libraries of their own, some of which contain more than forty thousand volumes; and many of them possess valuable pictures by the old masters. Christ Church College, Oxford, was presented by one gentleman with a collection of paintings which cost him \$170,000.

There are in Oxford five hundred and forty-nine fellows, and in Cambridge four hundred and thirty, most of whom are resident, and are constantly em-

ployed in promoting the interests of science, education, and religion.

The accommodations for the students are very comfortable and convenient; in most of the colleges each student having two or three rooms; being a sitting room, a study, and a dormitory. The fellows have handsome suites of apartments in the college edifices, commons free of charge, and receive annual dividends in money from the collegiate estates. No compulsory duty is attached to the fellowships; but most of the incumbents are employed, either as university officers or in teaching the college classes as public tutors, or individual students as private tutors. The collegiate meals are taken in a large hall. The master or vice master presides at the principal table, and the meals, which do not last long, are conducted with great decorum. The commons are very good, and each person can suit his own taste, within a reasonable limit of expense, by ordering what he likes from the butler, who keeps an account with each individual.

At Oxford, theology, moral philosophy, and the belles lettres, are cultivated with more attention than natural philosophy;\* at Cambridge, the contrary is the case.

The state of morals and religion is good, and said to be improving in both institutions.

There is at Cambridge a philosophical society, that has obtained much celebrity by its valuable volumes of transactions; and the Oxonians, three years since, established the Ashmolean Society, for the purpose of cultivating a taste in their university for the different branches of natural philosophy.

\* This term includes all the branches of mathematics.

A DESCRIPTION  
OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE,  
AND  
THE COURSE OF STUDY PURSUED IN ITS COLLEGES.

CAMBRIDGE is supposed to take its name from the river Cam and the bridge over it.

The time of the origin of the university has not been precisely settled by historians and antiquaries. Some of the latter affirm that it was founded by Cantaber, a Spaniard, three hundred and seventy-five years before the birth of Christ; but it is the most generally received opinion, that Sigebert, King of the East Angles, with the assistance of Bishop Felix, founded a school at Cambridge six hundred and thirty years after the birth of Christ.

At first the students had no public lodging nor commons, but lodged and boarded with the inhabitants of the town, and carried on their disputations in halls or hostels. Both Cambridge and Oxford were universities long before they had any colleges forming part of the corporations.

The prosperity of the halls increased so rapidly, that pious persons were induced to build and endow colleges for the accommodation of the students, and to establish professorships for their instruction; and some of the halls were incorporated with the colleges and formed part of their foundations.

The first authentic charter was granted to the university by Henry III. A. D. 1230.

The university of Cambridge is a Society of Stu-

dents in the liberal arts and sciences, incorporated by the name of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Cambridge.

This institution consists of the union of fourteen colleges and three halls, being societies for the acquisition of learning, and devoted to the service of the church and state.

All these colleges and halls have been founded since the first year of Edward I., and are maintained by the endowments of their several founders and benefactors.

Each college is a body corporate, governed by its own statutes, but controlled by the paramount laws of the university.

Each of the colleges and halls furnishes officers to the university, and members of the senate or legislative body.

All masters of arts, or doctors of divinity, civil law or physic, having their names upon the college boards, holding any university office, or being resident in the town of Cambridge, have votes in the senate.

The senate is divided into two houses, the respective members of which are called regents and non-regents, with a view to some particular offices allotted to the junior division, by the statutes of the university.

Masters of arts of less than five years' standing, and doctors of less than two, compose the regent or upper house; otherwise called the White Hood House. All the rest constitute the non-regent or lower house; otherwise called the Black Hood House. But doctors of more than two years' standing and the public orator may vote in either house.

There is also a council called the caput, chosen annually on the twelfth of October, by which every

university grace must be approved before it can be voted in the senate.

The caput consists of the vice chancellor, a doctor in each of the faculties, divinity, civil law and physic, and two masters of arts, who are representatives of the regent and non-regent houses. The vice chancellor is ex officio a member of the caput. The other members are chosen in the following manner. The vice chancellor and the two proctors severally nominate five persons, and out of the fifteen, the heads of colleges, doctors and scrutators choose five.

The executive branch of the university is committed to the following officers.

**A CHANCELLOR**, who is the head of the whole university, and presides over all cases relating to that body. He possesses all authority within the precincts, except in matters of mayhem and felony.

**A HIGH STEWARD**, who has special power to take trial of scholars impeached of felony within the limits of the university, and to hold a leet according to charter and custom.

\***A VICE CHANCELLOR**, who is elected annually on the fourth of November by the senate. His office, in the absence of the chancellor, embraces the execution of the chancellor's powers.

He must be the head of some college, and during office he acts as a magisrate for the university and county.

**A COMMISSARY**, who is an officer under the chancellor. He holds a court of record for all privileged persons and scholars under the denomination of M. A.

**A PUBLIC ORATOR**, who is the voice of the senate,

\* This officer is the acting head of the university, and performs nearly all the duties of chancellor, who is not a resident officer. The Duke of Gloucester, the king's cousin, has been chancellor since 1811.

upon all public occasions, writes, reads, and records letters from the body of the senate, and presents to all honorary degrees with an appropriate speech. This is considered one of the most honourable of the university offices.

An **ASSESSOR**, specially appointed by grace of the senate to assist the vice chancellor in his court, in *causis forensibus et domesticis*.

Two **PROCTORS**, who are peace officers elected annually. It is their duty to attend to the discipline and behaviour of all persons in *statu pupillari*; and to be present at all congregations\* of the senate, to stand in scrutiny with the chancellor or vice chancellor, to take the open suffrages of the house, to read them, and to pronounce the assent or dissent accordingly; to read the graces in the regent house, to take secretly the assent and dissent, and openly to pronounce the same. They must be masters of arts of two years standing, and are regents by virtue of their office.

A **LIBRARIAN**, who manages the university library.

A **REGISTRARY**, who is obliged, in person or by deputy, to attend all congregations, to give directions for the due form of such graces as are to be propounded; to receive them when passed in both houses and to register them in the university records.

Two **TAXORS**, who must be masters of arts and are regents *ex officio*. They regulate the markets, and examine the assize of bread, weights and measures, and call all abuses therein into the Commissary's Court.

Two **SCRUTATORS**, who are non-regents, and whose

\* Meetings of the senate.



duty it is to attend all congregations, to read the graces in the lower house, to gather the votes secretly, or take them openly in scrutiny, and publicly to pronounce the assent or dissent of that house.

TWO MODERATORS, nominated by the proctors, and appointed by a grace of the senate. They act as the proctors' substitutes in the philosophical schools, superintending alternately the exercises and disputations in philosophy, and the examinations for the degree of B. A.

THREE ESQUIRE BEDELLS, whose office is to attend the vice chancellor, whom they precede with their silver maces upon all public occasions and solemnities. To attend the doctors present in the regent house, by bringing them to open scrutiny, there to deliver their suffrages either by word or writing; according to the order of the statutes; to receive from the caput the graces delivered unto them, and to deliver them first to the scrutators in the lower house, and thence, if they be granted, to carry them to the proctors in the upper house; to attend the professors and respondents in the \*three faculties from their colleges to the schools, and during the continuance of the several acts; to collect fines and penalties from all members of the university; and to summon to the Chancellor's Court, all members of the senate.

The university printer, the library keeper, the under library keeper and the school keeper are elected by the senate.

THE YEOMAN BEDELL is appointed by letters patent under the hand and seal of the chancellor.

THE UNIVERSITY MARSHAL is appointed in the same manner by the vice-chancellor.

\* Divinity, law and physic.

There are two courts of law, viz. the Consistory Court of the Chancellor, and the Consistory Court of the Commissary.

The university sends two members to parliament who are chosen by the senate.

The legal counsel are appointed by grace of the senate.

The solicitor is appointed by the vice-chancellor.

There are university professors, who have stipends allowed them from various sources; some from the university chest, others from government, and others from estates left for that purpose. The annual income of the university chest is about sixteen thousand pounds, arising from various kinds of permanent property.

The annual expenditure of the university is about twelve thousand pounds, under the direction of the vice-chancellor of the year; and the accounts are examined by three auditors appointed annually by the senate.

The terms of the university are three. Michaelmas or October term begins on the tenth of October, and ends on the sixteenth of December. Lent or January term begins on the thirteenth of January, and ends on the Friday before Palm Sunday. Easter or midsummer term begins on the eleventh day after Easter day, and ends on the Friday after Commencement-day. Commencement-day is always the first Tuesday in July.

The colleges were founded by different individuals, all of whom in the first place enjoined the cultivation of religion, and next to that, polite literature and the sciences.

The statutes of some of the colleges require the fellows to be born in England, in particular counties,

districts, or dioceses ; but the fellowships of St. Johns, Sidney, Downing, and Trinity colleges, and Clare and Trinity halls are perfectly open to all competitors. The following rule exists with regard to all the colleges : whosoever hath one English parent, although he be born in another country, shall be esteemed as if born in that county to which his English parent belonged. But if both parents were English, he shall be reckoned of that county to which his father belonged.

#### ORDERS IN THE COLLEGES.

1. A head of a college or house, who is generally a doctor in divinity ; excepting of Trinity Hall, Caius College, and Downing College, where they may be doctors in civil law or physic. The head of King's is called provost ; of Queen's, president ; of all the rest, master.

2. Fellows, who are generally doctors in divinity, civil law or physic ; bachelors in divinity, masters or bachelors of arts ; some few bachelors in civil law or physic, as at Trinity Hall and Caius College. The number of fellowships in the university is four hundred and thirty.

3. Noblemen graduates, doctors in the several faculties, bachelors in divinity (who have been masters of arts), and masters of arts, who are not on the foundations, but whose names are kept on the boards for the purpose of being members of the senate.

4. Graduates, who are neither members of the senate, nor in statu pupillari, are bachelors in divinity, called four-and-twenty-men, or ten-year men. They are allowed by the ninth Elizabeth, if they have been admitted at any college when above twenty-four years old, to take the degree of bachelor in divinity,

after their names have remained on the boards ten years.

5. Bachelors in civil law and physic.

6. Bachelors of arts, who are in statu pupillari, and pay for tuition, whether resident or not, and generally keep their names on the boards, either as candidates for the fellowships, or to become members of the senate. Some of these are called bachelor commoners, from the privilege allowed them of dining with the fellows.

7. Fellow-commoners, who are generally the younger sons of the nobility, or young men of fortune, and have the privilege of dining at the table of the fellows, whence their appellation.

8. Pensioners and scholars pay for their commons, rooms, &c. ; but the latter are on the foundation, and read the graces in hall, (or dining room) lessons in chapel, &c. The number of scholarships and exhibitions in the university is above eight hundred and thirty.

9. Sizars are generally men of inferior fortune. They usually have their commons free, and receive various emoluments.

The offices of chancellor and high steward are merely nominal, and do not impose upon the incumbents the necessity of residence ; almost all the duties being performed by the vice-chancellor and the deputy high steward.

The university professorships subsist on foundations, for the most part established by munificent individuals, yielding salaries to the respective professions varying from forty to four hundred pounds. Each professor delivers annually a course of public lectures, attendance on which is entirely optional with the students. Those who attend generally pay

three guineas for the first course, and two guineas for the second, and afterwards are admitted gratis.

The following professorships exist in the University of Cambridge.

**LADY MARGARET'S PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY**; founded by the mother of Henry the Seventh; salary twenty marks, augmented by James the first with the rectorial tythes of Terrington, Norfolk. Election biennial; electors, the chancellor or vice chancellor, doctors, inceptors and bachelors in divinity, who have been regents in arts.

**BISHOP MARSH'S LECTURES**, on divinity.

**REGIUS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY**, founded by Henry the Eighth, with a stipend of forty pounds, augmented by James the First, with the rectory of Somersham, Hunts.

**REGIUS PROFESSOR OF THE CIVIL LAW**, founded by Henry the Eighth, salary forty pounds. The lectures are read in the combination room of Trinity Hall for three successive terms. The fee is five guineas for the first course and afterwards gratis. No person can be admitted to the degree of bachelor in the civil law without producing to the caput a certificate of his having attended the lectures on civil law for three terms. Every student in civil law must pass a satisfactory examination.

**REGIUS PROFESSOR OF PHYSIC**, founded by Henry the Eighth, tenable for life; salary forty pounds. Fee for the first course, five guineas, afterwards gratis. Candidates for M. B. must produce a certificate of diligent attendance on a complete course of these lectures.

**REGIUS PROFESSOR OF HEBREW**; founded by Henry the Eighth; salary, forty pounds.

**REGIUS PROFESSOR OF GREEK**; founded by Henry the Eighth, salary, forty pounds.

**PROFESSOR OF ARABIC**, founded by Sir Thomas Adams; salary forty pounds. Electors, the vice-chancellor and heads of houses.

**THE LORD ALMONER'S PROFESSOR OF ARABIC**; appointed by the Lord Almoner, and the stipend, (fifty pounds per annum) paid out of the Almonry bounty.

**LUCASIAN PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS**; founded in 1663 by Henry Lucas, Esq. M. P. for the university, and endowed with an estate in Bedfordshire.

**PROFESSOR OF CASUISTRY**; founded in 1683, by John Knightbridge, D. D. and augmented by Dr. Smoult, value seventy pounds per annum.

**PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY**; founded by the university in 1702. The salary is one hundred pounds, which is paid by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, on exhibiting a certificate of the delivery of a course of lectures.

**PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY**; founded in 1704, by Doctor Plume, Archdeacon of Rochester. The professor is also superintendent of the observatory, and receives from various sources five hundred pounds per annum.

**PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY**; founded by the university in 1707. Salary one hundred pounds. Fee for attending the first course, five guineas, afterwards gratis. Attendance on these lectures is obligatory on candidates for medical degrees; who have an opportunity of dissecting in private.

**PROFESSOR OF MODERN HISTORY**; founded by George the First in 1724. Salary four hundred pounds. Noblemen and fellow-commoners may attend on paying the fees customary for other lectures; and all private tutors, bachelors, and undergraduates have free admission.

**PROFESSOR OF BOTANY**; founded by the university

in 1724. Salary, two hundred pounds, paid by government on condition of delivering a course of lectures.

**PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY**; founded by Dr. Woodward, in 1727. Value one hundred pound per annum.

**PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY AND GEOMETRY**; founded by Thomas Lowndes, Esquire, in 1749. Endowed with an estate of about three hundred pounds per annum.

**NORRISIAN PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY**; founded by John Norris, Esquire, of Whitton in Norfolk, 1760. Salary, one hundred and five pounds.

**PROFESSOR OF NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY**; founded by the Reverend Richard Jackson, in 1783. Salary, one hundred and sixty pounds.

**DOWNING PROFESSOR OF THE LAWS OF ENGLAND**; founded in pursuance of the will of Sir George Downing, in 1800. Salary, two hundred pounds.

**DOWNING PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE**; salary, two hundred pounds.

**PROFESSOR OF MINERALOGY**; founded by the university, and endowed by government with a salary of one hundred pounds.

**PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.**

**PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.**

Besides the above mentioned, the university has the under mentioned foundations:

**LADY MARGARET'S PREACHER**; who is required by his office to preach a *conscio ad clerum* before the university, on the day preceding Easter Term. Stipend, ten pounds.

**SADLERIAN LECTURERS.** In 1710, Lady Sadler founded seventeen Algebra lectureships, one for each college. Stipend, forty pounds each, except for Emanuel College, which is sixty pounds.

**MR. HULSE'S FOUNDATIONS**; being two scholarships at St. John's College; The Hulsean Prize; the Christian Advocate, and the Christian Preacher; all of which have considerable stipends from estates given by the Rev. John Hulse.

**TWO TRAVELLING BACHELORS**; founded by William Worts. Salary, one hundred pounds each. Office tenable for three years, during which period the bachelors must travel in foreign countries, and write during their travels two Latin letters each, descriptive of what they have seen, which are laid before the senate, and afterwards deposited in the public library.

There are also a number of annual prizes for persons who are very distinguished in particular branches, consisting of gold medals, money, or books. Annual amount, thirteen hundred pounds.

The following are university scholarships.

Lord Craven's two classical scholar-	
ships, . . . .	£25 each.
Battie's scholarship, . . . .	£18
Browne's, " . . . .	£21
Davies', " . . . .	£30
Bell's eight " . . . .	£57 each.
Pitt Scholarship, . . . .	
Tyrwhitt's six Hebrew scholarships, . . . .	£25 each.
Crosse's three Theological, . . . .	£21 each.

There are one hundred and fifteen grammar schools in England and Wales, which have six hundred and twenty-eight scholarships and exhibitions in this university. Some of these scholarships and exhibitions are also open to the university of Oxford. The annual value of these varies from two pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, to one hundred and fifty pounds.



The school of Christ's Hospital, London, has seven of ninety pounds.

Rishworth, Yorkshire,	has two of	£150
Rugby, Warwickshire	" fourteen of	70
St. Paul's, London	" nine of	100
Tunbridge, Kent,	" sixteen of	100

There are seventy-two exhibitions in the gift of the different mechanical companies in London.

I am indebted to the Rev. Temple Chevallier for the following account of the mode and course of college instruction.

The college instruction is conducted by public tutors of the respective colleges by way of lecture and examination; the lecture of one day unfolding the subject for the examination of the next. The public tutors are appointed by the heads of their respective colleges, and are supported by an annual payment from each student.

The attendance of the students upon the lectures of the college tutors is compulsory; but they are not obliged to attend the lectures delivered by the university professors. It is very common for the students to receive instruction from private tutors, who follow the same general system of instruction, because all the candidates for university mathematical honours in one year, submit to the same examination.

A private tutor has seldom more than six or eight pupils, because it is customary to devote an hour a day to each.

The fellows are generally engaged in instructing, either as public or private tutors; but they are not compelled to assist in the education of undergraduates. All undergraduates are obliged to study enough to

ensure their passing the university examinations for degrees.

The inducement to study is the absolute openness of all university distinctions. Every honour is open to the best competitor, without the possibility of favour or the interference of interest; and they lead to all the posts in the university which confer rank or emolument, and sometimes to the highest offices in church and state.

A great proportion of the most distinguished English lawyers have signalized themselves in the contest for mathematical honours at Cambridge.

The annual college examinations, and the stipendiary scholarships, open to competition, are also inducements to study.

Undergraduates are usually admitted at the ages of seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, and a few at a still later period of life.

They are regularly admitted before the month of July in each year, and must produce certificates from a master of arts of Cambridge or Oxford, that they are qualified for admission. A student begins to reside the following October, and his studies for the first year embrace some classical subjects, and Euclid, Algebra and Trigonometry. In the month of March, of the second year, the university requires him to pass "the previous examination," in one of the Gospels in Greek, in some Greek and Latin book, and in Paley's Evidences of Christianity.

The classical lectures of the second year are more advanced than those of the first, and the mathematical lectures, for those who study for mathematical honours, embrace mechanics, hydrostatics, dynamics, the differential and integral calculus, and Newton's Principia.

In the third year, the classical subjects are nearly the same, and the mathematical subjects are astronomy, plane and physical; the higher part of optics and dynamics; the figure of the earth; theory of the tides, &c.

Many of the subjects required for the highest honours in mathematical science are, however, scarcely touched upon in the college mathematical lectures.

After a young man has resided ten terms, which embraces a period of three years and a quarter, his examination for first degree comes on.

If he is simply a candidate for a degree, without an academical honour, he is examined in the first six books of the *Iliad*, in the first six books of the *Æneid*, in Paley's *Evidences of Christianity*, in Paley's *Moral Philosophy*, in the first four books of *Euclid*, in arithmetic, and the elements of algebra.

If he aspires to a mathematical honour, he will be previously tested to discover for which class he is fitted. There are four of these classes, and all the questions are given to the candidates on printed papers. A number of the examination papers are in the library of the University of Pennsylvania, which, on being consulted, will furnish a correct notion of the range which the candidates are expected to have taken in mathematical and physical science.

Before the examination begins, the four examiners meet, and determine how much credit or how many marks, shall be given for a correct answer to each question.

When the papers of each candidate are examined, the examiner ascertains whether each question be correctly answered, and if so, he places the proper number of marks to the credit of the candidate. If the answers be defective, he makes a proportionate deduc-

tion, according to his own judgment. At the end of the whole examination, these marks are added up, and the places of the candidates arranged accordingly.

The successful candidates for mathematical honours are arranged in three classes, called wranglers, senior optimes and junior optimes; the origin of which names is not well known.

In a few weeks after the mathematical honours are fixed, a fresh contest begins for classical honours, among those who have obtained places in the former.

The examination embraces the whole range of classical literature, (except original composition, which is elsewhere provided for) and the successful candidates are arranged in three classes.

Those who do not obtain honours are also arranged numerically, *according to merit*.

There are, in the university, many other classical honours, open to free competition. The principal are the university scholarships, open to all undergraduates, and the prize essays and odes in Greek, Latin, and English.

There is a debating society, among the undergraduates, which is connived at, but is entirely under university control. No discussions are introduced, touching any events having occurred within the last twenty years.

The general discipline of the university is managed by the vice-chancellor and the heads of houses. They have absolute power, as far as the expulsion of any person in statu pupillari; a power which is seldom used, except in cases of gross misconduct.

The text books principally used in mathematical and physical science, are

Algebra,—	Wood, Peacock, Bourdon.
Euclid.	

<b>Trigonometry—</b>	Hind. Encyclopædia Metropolitana, by Airy. Snowball. Syllabus, by Peacock. Much of the substance of Woodhouse, in MS.
<b>Analytical Geometry—</b>	Hamilton's Conic Sections of three dimensions, by Hy- mers.
<b>Differential Calculus—</b>	Boucharlat. Encyclopædia Metropolitana. Lagrange, Calcul des Fonc- tions.
<b>Integral Calculus—</b>	La Croix. La Croix, Boucharlat. Hymers, Garnier.
<b>Differential Equations—</b>	Encyclopædia Metropolitana. Garnier, Ottley.
<b>Mechanics—</b>	Poisson, last edition. Whewell.
<b>Dynamics—</b>	Poinsot's Theory of Couples. Poisson Mécanique, above mentioned. Whewell on the motion of a point. Whewell's three first sections of Newton.

(Whewell's Dynamics on the motion of rigid systems is just about to be republished in an improved form.)

Newton's Principia is a text book. The greater part of the first, and much of the third volume are usually read; but the *form* in which they are now read, is principally found in MS.

Hydrostatics—	Poisson, work above mentioned.
Optics—	Coddington.
Physical Optics—	Airy, in his tracts. Herschell, in <i>Encyclopædia Metropolitana</i> .
Astronomy.	
Plane—	Woodhouse. Maddy's <i>Astronomy</i> , edited by Hymers.
Physical—	Airy's <i>Tracts</i> . Pontecoulant. <i>Encyclopædia Metropolitana</i> . Mrs. Somerville's <i>Mechanism of the Heavens</i> ; founded on <i>La Place's Mécanique Celeste</i> .
Figure of the Earth—	<i>Encyclopædia Metropolitana</i> , by Airy. Airy's <i>Tracts</i> .
Sound—	<i>Encyclopædia Metropolitana</i> .

The mathematical part of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* is published separately.

In the course of mathematical reading, much information is communicated in MS., which has been collected by the tutors from various sources, and arranged in a manner best adapted to be produced at the examinations, all of which are conducted in writing.

The *University* professors deliver courses of lectures in physical science, which are entirely oral. Professor Airy, for instance, delivers every year a course of lectures upon mechanics, hydrostatics and optics, illustrating the principles by actual experiment, with a complete apparatus. In hydrodynamics and

optics his course is particularly valuable; as the hydrodynamical part exhibits the effect of fluids *in motion*; and the optical part embraces all the most recent discoveries relating to the polarization of light, the doctrine of interferences, and the application of the undulatory theory to the explanation of the phenomena.

Professor Farish gives a course of lectures on the application of mechanics to the arts and manufactures of Great Britain; illustrating his subject by very ingenious models, exhibiting many of the machines in action.

The Hamiltonian method of instruction is not in use in the university.

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#### A DESCRIPTION

OF THE

### UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

THE University of Oxford is a corporate body, known by the style or title of *The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford*; a title which was confirmed by the legislature in the reign of Elizabeth.

It has always been governed by statutes of its own making, which were for a long time without order or arrangement; but during the chancellorship of Archbishop Laud, a digested code, called "*Corpus Statutorum Universitatis Oxoniensis*," was compiled by special delegates, was ratified in convocation, and still remains in force, except upon points where modern exigencies have made amendment or abrogation necessary.

The whole business of the university in its corporate capacity, is transacted in two distinct assemblies, called the House of Congregation, and the House of Convocation.

The chancellor, or the vice-chancellor, or one of the four deputy-vice-chancellors,\* and the two proctors, or their respective deputies,† preside in both houses, where their presence is necessary.

The house of congregation consists wholly of *regents*; either *necessary regents*, or *regents ad placitum*. By the phrase *necessary regents*, the statutes designate all doctors of every faculty and masters of arts, during the *first* year of their regency. By *regents ad placitum*, are meant all persons of the following descriptions who have gone through the year of their *necessary regency*; viz. all doctors of every faculty, resident in the university; all heads of colleges and halls, and, in their absence, their deputies; all professors and public lecturers; the masters of the schools; the public examiners; the deans and censors of colleges; and all other masters of arts, *during the second year of their regency*.

The house of convocation, or, as it is sometimes called, the Great Congregation, consists both of *regents* and *non-regents*. But the right of sitting and voting in that house is confined by the statutes to persons of the following descriptions:

1. The chancellor, or vice-chancellor, and the two proctors, or their deputies.
2. Doctors in divinity, medicine, or civil law, who are *necessary regents*; and masters of arts, during the first year of their *necessary regency*.
3. Heads of colleges and halls, and their deputies,

\* Called Pro-vice-chancellors.

† Called Pro-proctors.



and members of the *foundation* of any college, who have been regents.

4. Doctors in divinity, medicine or law, living with their families within the precincts of the university; and professors and public lecturers who have been regents, provided they have performed all exercises, and paid all fees; without the fulfilling of which conditions, no person, be his situation what it may, can vote in convocation.

5. *Convictores*, that is, all persons not belonging to the *foundation* of any college or hall, who have been regents, and whose names have been constantly kept on the books of some college or hall, from the time of their admission to the degree of master of arts, or doctors in either of the three faculties respectively.

Doctors and masters of arts, who have ceased to be members of the university, and afterwards return to it, or who have been *incorporated* from Cambridge or Dublin, *after a residence of one hundred and eighty days within the year*, may claim to be admitted into the house. The same privilege may also be enjoyed by persons who have been admitted to the degree of master of arts, or doctor in either of the three faculties by *diploma*, or by *decree of convocation*; but not by those who have been admitted merely to *honorary degrees*.

The number of *regents* required to make a congregation is nine at the least, besides the vice-chancellor and proctors: but for a convocation no particular number of members is required.

The business of congregation is principally confined to the passing of graces and dispensations, and to the granting of degrees. Upon all questions submitted to the house, the vice-chancellor singly, and the two proctors jointly, possess the power of an absolute ne-

gative. In the sole instance of supplicating for graces, but in no other, every member of the house is invested, in addition to his general right of suffrage, with a *suspending negative* upon each grace for three times, as the grace is proposed in three distinct congregations; but previously to the fourth supplication, he is required to state privately to the vice-chancellor and proctors the ground and proof of his objection, which are subsequently submitted to the judgment of the house for approbation or rejection. All suffrages for or against graces or dispensations in congregation, are to be whispered secretly in the ear of the proctor; by a majority of which, given in the words *placet* or *non placet*, the fate of the measure is ultimately determined.

The business of convocation is unlimited, extending to all subjects connected with the credit, interest and welfare of the university.

As in congregation, so also in convocation, the chancellor or vice-chancellor singly, and the two proctors jointly, are officially invested with an absolute negative upon all proceedings, except in elections.

In both houses, when the negative of the vice-chancellor, or of the proctors, is not interposed, (an event almost as rare as the royal veto in Parliament,) every question is decided by the majority.

All elections (except for members of Parliament) are made by private scrutiny in writing, in which the vice-chancellor presides, and the two proctors are scrutators.

Before voting, each elector takes an oath, that he will only vote once in the scrutiny; that he will nominate a person whom he knows, or firmly believes, to

be duly qualified for the office; and that he will do this, without any reward, or expectation of reward.

There is also a hebdomadal meeting held every Monday, which consists of the vice-chancellor, heads of houses and proctors, who have power to deliberate upon all matters relating to the preservation of the privileges and liberties of the university, and to inquire into, and consult respecting the due observance of statutes and customs. And in all cases, whenever it appears to them that any particular measure would contribute to the literary improvement, the good government, the credit, or the advantage of the university, they have authority to deliberate upon it, in order that it may undergo a grave and serious discussion, before it be proposed in congregation, and decreed in convocation.

#### OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

**THE CHANCELLOR** is elected by the members of convocation. This office was formerly triennial, sometimes annual, and is now for life. Present incumbent, the Duke of Wellington.

**THE HIGH STEWARD**, is appointed by the chancellor, and approved by convocation. He holds his office for life, and assists the chancellor, vice-chancellor and proctors in the execution of their duties. If required by the chancellor, he hears and determines capital causes, whenever a privileged person is the party offending; and either by himself or deputy, he holds the university-court-leet, at the appointment of the chancellor or vice-chancellor. Present incumbent, Lord Eldon.

**THE VICE-CHANCELLOR** is annually nominated by the chancellor, from the heads of colleges. The nomination is read in convocation, and if approved, the new

vice-chancellor is sworn and admitted into office. He appoints four deputies, or pro-vice-chancellors, from the heads of colleges, who exercise his power in case of his illness or absence. The office has lately been held for four years by annual nominations.

**THE BURGESSES\*** for the university are elected by the members of convocation, and are two in number.

**THE PROCTORS** are two masters of arts, of at least four years standing, and not more than ten from their regency, who are chosen out of the several colleges by turns, according to a cycle made out in the statutes given by King Charles I. to regulate their election. They are elected by the common suffrage of all doctors and masters of arts in their respective colleges. They take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and the the proctor's oath. They each nominate two masters of arts, to be their respective deputies, or pro-proctors.

The presiding officers of the colleges and halls, are called **HEADS OF HOUSES**, and are called by the titles placed opposite to the names of their respective colleges or halls, in the following list.

University College,	Master.
Balliol "	Master.
Merton "	Warden.
Exeter "	Perpetual Rector.
Oriel "	Provost.
Queen's "	Provost.
New "	Warden.
Lincoln "	Rector.
All-Souls "	Warden.
Magdalen "	President.
Brasen-Nose "	Principal.

\* Members of Parliament.

Corpus Christi College		President.
Christ Church	"	Dean.
Trinity	"	President.
St. John's	"	President.
Jesus	"	Principal.
Wadham	"	Warden.
Pembroke	"	Master.
Worcester	"	Provost.
Alban	Hall	Principal.
Edmund	"	"
St. Mary	"	"
New Inn	"	"
Magdalen	"	"

The following professorships exist in the University of Oxford.

**REGIUS PROFESSORSHIPS** of Divinity, Civil Law, Medicine, Hebrew, and Greek, were founded by King Henry VIII., to each of which he assigned a yearly stipend of forty pounds. To the professorship of divinity has since been annexed a canonry of Christ Church College, and the rectory of Ewelme, Oxfordshire; to that of civil law a lay-prebend in the Cathedral of Salisbury; to that of medicine, the mastership of the Hospital at Ewelme; and to that of Hebrew, a canonry of Christ Church College. The canonries of Christ Church College, which are eight in number, are each worth from twelve to twenty-two hundred pounds per annum.

**THE LADY MARGARET PROFESSORSHIP OF DIVINITY**, founded by the mother of King Henry VII. Stipend formerly twenty marks, since increased by a prebend in Worcester Cathedral. The election which is biennial is vested in the graduates of divinity.

**THE PROFESSORSHIP OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY**, was founded by Sir William Sedley, and by him endowed

forever with a landed estate worth one hundred and twenty pounds per annum. Electors, the vice-chancellor, the president of Magdalen, and the warden of All-Souls.

**THE SAVILIAN PROFESSORSHIPS** of Geometry and Astronomy, were founded and endowed by Sir Henry Saville in 1619; and they are open to persons of every nation, who are of good reputation, well versed in mathematics, have some knowledge of Greek, and are twenty-six years of age. The electors and visitors are the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor of England, the chancellor of the university, the bishop of London, the principal secretary of state, the chief justices, the chief baron of the exchequer, and the dean of the arches; whom the founder solemnly conjures to seek for the ablest mathematicians in other countries as well as in Britain; and, without regard to particular universities or nations, to elect those whom they shall deem best qualified for the office.

**THE PROFESSORSHIP OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY**, was founded in 1621, by Thomas White, D.D., who endowed it with a salary of £100 per annum. The professor is elected every fifth year by the vice-chancellor and proctors for the time being, the dean of Christ Church, and the presidents of Magdalen and St. John's.

**THE CAMDEN PROFESSORSHIP OF ANCIENT HISTORY**, was founded by Wm. Camden in 1622, who endowed it with the manor of Bexley in Kent.

**THE PRÆLECTORSHIP OF ANATOMY**, was founded by Richard Temlins, and by his appointment, holden by the regius professor of medicine.

**THE PROFESSORSHIP OF MUSIC**, was found in 1626, by William Heather, Doc. Mus. The office is annual, and the appointment is vested in the proctors. He

also made provision for the *practice* of music, and established a fund for the payment of a *Charagus*, or *Præfectus Musicæ Exercitationis*.

THE LAUDIAN PROFESSORSHIP OF ARABIC, was founded and endowed with lands in 1636, by William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE BOTANICAL GARDEN was founded by the Earl of Danby in 1632.

THE SHERARDIAN PROFESSORSHIP OF BOTANY, was founded in 1728, by William Sherard, D. C. L. who bequeathed to the University his library and very valuable herbarium, and £3000 for the endowment of a professorship of botany.

There is also a *Regius* Professorship of Botany.

THE PROFESSORSHIP OF POETRY, was founded by Henry Birkhead about 1707. The professor is elected by members of convocation for five years, and may be re-elected for five years more.

THE REGIUS PROFESSORSHIP OF MODERN HISTORY AND MODERN LANGUAGES, was founded by King George I. in 1724, and confirmed by King George II. in 1728.

THE ANGLO-SAXON PROFESSORSHIP, was founded by Richard Rawlinson in 1750, and endowed by him with some fee-farm rents. It becomes vacant every five years, and the colleges furnish candidates by turns, and the professor is elected by the members of convocation, and must be unmarried during his incumbency, and must not be a native of Scotland, Ireland, nor of any of the plantations abroad, nor be a member of the Royal or Antiquarian Societies.

THE VINERIAN PROFESSORSHIP OF COMMON LAW, was founded by Charles Viner, Esq. in 1755, who gave by will to the University £12,000, to endow fellowships and scholarships in the Common Law. At present

there are two Vinerian fellows and five scholars; the former have annual stipends of £50, and the latter £30.

THE CLINICAL PROFESSORSHIP in the Radcliffe Infirmary, was founded by the Earl of Lichfield, chancellor of the university, who died in 1772.

THE LORD ALMONER'S READER IN ARABIC, is appointed by the Lord Almoner, and the stipend paid out of the Almonry bounty.

THE ALDRICHIAN PROFESSORSHIPS of Anatomy, of the Practice of Medicine, and of Chemistry, were founded in 1803, under the will of Doctor George Aldrich.

THE PROFESSORSHIP OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, was founded in 1825, by Henry Drummond, Esq., and endowed by him with a yearly rent charge of £100.

THE BODEN PROFESSORSHIP OF SANSKRIT, was founded by the late Colonel Joseph Boden, of the East India Company's Service; who, for that purpose, bequeathed his whole estate to the University, *being of opinion, that a more general and critical knowledge of the Sanscrit Language, will be a means of enabling his countrymen to proceed to the conversion of the natives of India to the Christian Religion, by disseminating a knowledge of the Sacred Scriptures amongst them more effectually than all other means whatever.*

This professorship is under strict regulations, confirmed by the Court of Chancery in 1830, to insure a regular delivery of the lectures; and the annual salary is limited to £1000. Colonel Boden also founded four Sanscrit Scholarships, with annual stipends of £50 each.

THE LECTURE IN ANATOMY, was founded about 1750, by Doctor Matthew Lee.

THE READER IN EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

(Grant from the Crown.)



**THE READER IN MINERALOGY.**

(Grant from the Crown.)

**THE READER IN GEOLOGY.**

(Grant from the Crown.)

The University also has the following officers :

**THE PUBLIC ORATOR**, who is the voice of the University on public occasions, &c.

**THE BODLEIAN LIBRARIAN**, under librarians and assistants.

**THE KEEPER** of the Archives.

**THE CURATORS** of the Theatre, a splendid building in which the public meetings of the university are held. It was built by Sir Christopher Wren, at the expense of Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury.

**THE KEEPER** of the Ashmolean Museum.

**THE REGISTRAR** of the University.

**THE REGISTRAR** of the University Court.

**TWO CLERKS** of the Market.

**THE BAMPTON LECTURER.** This lecture was founded by John Bampton, Canon of Salisbury, who directed by his will, that the lecturer shall be annually chosen by the heads of colleges only, on the first Tuesday in Easter, to preach eight divinity lecture sermons the year following. The same person cannot be elected twice. The lectures have been delivered annually since 1780.

**THE PUBLIC EXAMINERS** are seven, of whom four are in *Literis Humanioribus*, and three in *Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis*, and who are chosen out of the masters of arts or bachelors of civil law, and cannot continue in office more than two years. The masters of the schools are three, of whom one is nominated in convocation by the vice-chancellor, and one by each of the proctors, annually.

The University Sermons, are preached every Sunday morning during term (with some exceptions) by the heads of colleges, the dean and canons of Christ Church, the two professors of divinity, and the professor of Hebrew, who officiate in turn, according to an established cycle.

There are ten select preachers, five of whom go out of office every year.

There are four terms in the year, viz.

1. Michaelmas Term, which begins on the 10th October, and ends on the 17th December.

2. Hilary Term, which begins on the 14th January, and ends the day before Palm Sunday.

3. Easter Term, which begins on the 10th day after Easter Sunday, and ends on the day before Whitsunday.

4. Trinity Term, which begins on the Wednesday after Whitsunday, and ends on the Saturday after the first Tuesday in July.

Undergraduates keep Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, by six weeks residence in each, and Easter and Trinity Terms, by three weeks in each.

A residence of three weeks in each term is sufficient for bachelors of arts keeping terms for a master's degree.

Sixteen terms are required for the degree of bachelor of arts; but of these, the Day of Matriculation, if it be in term, counts for one, and the day of admission to a bachelor's degree for another, and two more are dispensed with by congregation; so that, in point of fact, residence is necessary for *twelve* terms only.

From the time of admission to a bachelor's degree, twelve terms are computed, before the bachelor can be admitted to the degree of master of arts; but *actual residence* is necessary for *one* term only.

For a bachelor's degree in civil law three years are required, to be calculated from the regency; and for a doctor's, four years more.

For the degree of bachelor in medicine, one year from the regency; and for a doctor's, three years more.

For a degree of bachelor in divinity, seven years from the regency; and for a doctor's, four years more.

#### UNIVERSITY EXERCISES FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. **RESPONSIONS**; that is, to answer questions publicly proposed by the masters of the schools.

The days for the beginning of this exercise are, in Michaelmas Term the 26th of October; in Hilary Term, the Wednesday after Septuagesima Sunday; and in Trinity Term, the Monday after the first Sunday. Those who wish to respond, must give their names to the junior proctor, at least three days before the exercise commences.

The respondents must have entered their sixth term, and must not have completed their ninth.

No one is allowed to respond, unless he has previously attended the exercise once at least; of which attendance he must produce a certificate granted by one of the masters of the schools.

The respondents are examined in the Greek and Latin languages, (chiefly with a view to their grammatical construction,) in the rudiments of logic, or in Euclid's Elements of Geometry. Not more than eight candidates can be examined in the same day.

2. **THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS**, which are held twice a year; in Michaelmas Term, beginning on the 2nd day of November; and in Easter Term, beginning on the Friday which follows the second Sunday after Easter.

At least six days before the examination begins, the candidates must give to the senior proctor, their names, and lists of the books and sciences in which they are prepared to be examined, a testimonium of having responded before the masters of the schools, and a certificate of having been present at the examinations one day preceding their own examination.

No person can be examined before the beginning of the fourth year from his matriculation; except such as are allowed to take their degree at three years standing.

The examination comprises,

1. **THE RUDIMENTS OF RELIGION**; under which head is required a competent knowledge of the Gospels in the original Greek—of the History of the Old and New Testament—of the 39 Articles of the Church of England—and of the Evidences of Religion, natural and revealed.

2. **THE LITERÆ HUMANIORES**; under which head is comprised a sufficient acquaintance with the Greek and Latin languages and ancient history—with rhetoric and poetry—with moral and political science, as derived from the ancient Greek and Roman writers, and illustrated from modern authors—with logic—and with composition. The candidates are examined in the following books, in Greek; Aristotle's *Ethics* as the text-book for moral science; Aristotle's *Rhetoric*; Aristotle's *Postils* or *Politics*, or some work of Plato; Herodotus; Thucydides; Xenophon; Demosthenes sometimes; one or two books of Polybius; Æschylus; Sophocles; Euripides or Aristophanes; Pindar or Homer; and in Latin, two decades of Livy; Horace; Virgil; Lucretius or Plautus or Terence; and Tacitus or some portion of Cicero. The paper examination lasts five days, and comprises ethical and historical essays and rhetorical exercises; critical and

logical questions, and translations into Latin and Greek prose; verse is optional.

3. THE ELEMENTS OF THE MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES AND OF PHYSICS. The candidates are examined in the undermentioned authors.

Geometry,	. . .	Euclid.
Algebraic Geometry,		Lardner, Hamilton, Young.
Algebra,	. . .	Wood, Hind.
Trigonometry,	. . .	Hind, Woodhouse, Lardner.
Differential and Integral Calculus,	}	Lardner, Young, Hind.
Mechanics,		Whewell, Walker.
Astronomy,	. . .	Maddy, Woodhouse.
Optics,	. . .	Coddington, Lloyd.
Hydrostatics,	. . .	Bland, Vince.

With regard to the examination in some parts of the *Literæ Humaniores*, and of the mathematical sciences, and of physics, the examiners have a discretionary power. Not so with respect to the rudiments of religion, and any failure in this part of the examination *precludes the candidate from his degree*, no matter how great his other attainments.

After the examination, the names of those candidates who have honourably distinguished themselves, are distributed into four classes,\* in alphabetical order, under the two great divisions of *LITERÆ HUMANIORES*, and *DISCIPLINÆ MATHEMATICÆ ET PHYSICÆ*, according to the following schedule.

*Nomina Candidatorum Termino A. D. qui  
honore digni sunt habiti.*

In Literis Humanioribus.		In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.	
Classis I.	{ A. B. è Coll. C. D. è Coll. &c.	A. B. è Coll.	

\* Indicating four grades of merit.

Classis II.	{ A. B. è Coll. C. D. è Coll. E. F. è Coll. &c.	{ A. B. è Coll. C. D. è Coll.
Classis III.	{ A. B. è Coll. C. D. è Coll. E. F. è Coll. G. H. è Coll. &c.	{ A. B. è Coll. C. D. è Coll. E. F. è Coll.
Classis IV.	{ A. B. è Coll. C. D. è Coll. &c.	{ A. B. è Coll. C. D. è Coll.

*Summa Quintæ Classis sive caterorum omnium qui  
Examinatoribus satisfecerunt*

XXXX.

The fifth class gives the *number*, without mentioning the *names*, of those who, having obtained their testimonium, are not deemed worthy of any honourable distinction, but worthy of degrees.

Of this schedule, printed copies are sent to the chancellor, to the vice-chancellor, to the heads of houses, to the proctors, and to the refectory and common room of each college and hall.

For a bachelor's degree in the superior faculties of law, medicine or divinity, disputations are enjoined upon two distinct days before the professors of the respective faculties.

In divinity, it is also required, to preach a Latin sermon at St. Mary's church, before the vice-chancellor.

For a *doctor's* degree in either faculty, three distinct lectures are to be read in the schools.

The two universities seem to differ less in their systems of study, than in the objects of their application; the Literæ Humaniores occupying the greatest space at Oxford, whilst at Cambridge greater attention is bestowed upon the Disciplinæ Mathematicæ et Physicæ.

In the college course of study, the public *tutors* seem to occupy a similar position to that filled by the

*professors* in our colleges, teaching the student by the mixed mode of oral question and explanation.

The government of a college resides in its head and a certain number of senior fellows, who make laws for its regulation, taking care not to contravene the paramount laws of the university; and the undergraduates undergo college examinations once or twice a year.

At Cambridge *all* those who obtain degrees of bachelor of arts, are arranged numerically in the *order of merit*, in lists which are hung up for public inspection.

At Oxford a different plan is followed: the names of those who distinguish themselves are arranged on a printed list in four classes, according to four grades of honourable distinction; but the names in each class are arranged alphabetically. The remainder who succeed in obtaining the degree of B. A., constitute the fifth class, of which the number of students is mentioned on the list, without their names. Previous to 1807, the members of the first class of honour were arranged according to the order of merit.

Both at Oxford and Cambridge, the principle of rotation obtains with respect to the university offices. The vice-chancellors are chosen annually from the heads of colleges; and most of the other university officers hold their appointments for limited periods of not long duration. Many of the public professors and lecturers are chosen for terms of years. This has the effect of keeping alive a wholesome emulation among the members of the colleges, whose heads are chosen for life, and whose fellows hold their situations for very long periods.

This blending of the principle of change in the universities, with that of permanence in the colleges, seems to have the happy effect of keeping the offices in these institutions constantly filled with able, industrious and useful incumbents.

*Journal Library, Copy  
from P. H. Keller of  
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**CATALOGUE**



**OF THE**

**TRUSTEES, OFFICERS, & STUDENTS**

**OF THE**

**UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.**

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**PHILADELPHIA:**

**February, 1839.**





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OF THE

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Mr. Smith,  
Mr. Burd,  
Mr. Keating.

## JUNIOR CLASS.

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Rev. Dr. Barnes,  
Mr. Scott,

Mr. Rawle,  
Mr. Breck.

## SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Dr. Patterson,  
Mr. Kuhn,  
Mr. Richards,

Mr. Waln,  
Mr. T. Biddle,  
Mr. Wharton.

## FRESHMAN CLASS.

Mr. Morgan,  
Mr. Gibson,  
Mr. Meredith,

Mr. N. Biddle,  
Judge Hopkinson,  
Mr. Ingersoll.

**REV. JOHN LUDLOW, D. D.,**  
**PROVOST OF THE UNIVERSITY.**

**REV. SAMUEL B. WYLIE, D. D.,**  
**VICE-PROVOST.**

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**FACULTY OF ARTS.**

---

**REV. JOHN LUDLOW, D. D.,**  
*Professor of Moral Philosophy.*

**REV. SAMUEL B. WYLIE, D. D.,**  
*Professor of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin Languages.*

**HENRY REED, A. M.,**  
*Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.*

**HENRY VETHAKE, LL. D.**  
*Professor of Mathematics,*

**ROSWELL PARK, A. M.**  
*Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.*

**HENRY REED, Secretary of the Faculty.**

---

**HENRY D. RODGERS, A. M.**  
*Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.*

---

**AUGUSTUS DE VALVILLE,**  
*Instructor in French.*

**FREDERICK DICK, Janitor.**

## ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

---

REV. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD, A. M.  
*Principal and Teacher of Classics.*

RICHARD W. GREEN,  
*Teacher of English and Mathematics.*

---

THEODORE W. J. WYLIE, A. B.  
JOHN P. HALL, A. B.  
DAVID J. PATTERSON, A. M.  
WILLIAM A. HARDING,  
*Assistants in the Academical Department.*

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## FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

---

NATHANIEL CHAPMAN, M. D.  
*Professor of the Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine.*

ROBERT HARE, M. D.  
*Professor of Chemistry.*

WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D.  
*Professor of Surgery.*

WILLIAM E. HORNER, M. D.  
*Professor of Anatomy.*

SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D.  
*Professor of the Institutes.*

GEORGE B. WOOD, M. D.  
*Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.*

HUGH L. HODGE, M. D.  
*Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.*

WILLIAM E. HORNER, M. D., *Dean of the Faculty.*

JAMES B. TRUET, *Janitor.*

## DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.

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### UNDERGRADUATES, 1838-39.

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#### SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

J. Williams Biddle,	<i>Pennsylvania,</i>	Philadelphia.
Torben Billé,	<i>Denmark,</i>	Copenhagen.
James M. Bruen,	<i>Pennsylvania,</i>	Philadelphia.
John D. Bryant,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Samuel M. Davis,	<i>Mississippi,</i>	Natchez.
Joseph I. Elsegood,	<i>Pennsylvania,</i>	Philadelphia.
John V. Eustace,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Cadwallader Evans,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Manlius G. Evans,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Nicholas C. Hughes,	<i>Do.</i>	Pottsville.
Mahlon P. Hutchinson,	<i>Do.</i>	Philadelphia.
Edward C. Jones,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Charles Kuhn,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Henry E. Montgomery,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Isaac W. Moore,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Augustus E. Thouron,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Benjamin C. Tilghman,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
William Uhler,	<i>Do.</i>	Philadelphia Co.
Edward C. Watmough,	<i>Do.</i>	Philadelphia.
		SENIORS, 19.

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## JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

Richard M. Abercrombie,	<i>Pennsylvania,</i>	Philadelphia.
James Gardner Austin,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
William Henry Brincklé,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Henry W. Ducachet, Jr.	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Thomas S. Harper,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Edwin Harwood,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Charles Huston,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Stevenson M. Leaming,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Allen Lesley,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
John Long,	<i>Do.</i>	Chester.
Henry Meigs,	<i>Do.</i>	Philadelphia.
George Neff,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Joseph H. Roach,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
William B. Taylor,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
George Toland,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Martin Thayer, Jr.	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
JUNIORS, 16.		

## SOPHOMORES.

S. Keen Ashton,	<i>Pennsylvania,</i>	Philadelphia.
Paul J. Beck,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
William H. Beck,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Henry P. Borie,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Frederick C. Brewster,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
James F. Brown,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
James Burk,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Edmund Byerly,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Andrew J. Catherwood,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Hewson Cox,	<i>Do.</i>	Wilkesbarre.
R. Ralston Cox,	<i>Do.</i>	Philadelphia.
Agnew Crawford,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Henry Augustus De France,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Richard B. Duane,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Gabriel B. Duval,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
James R. Ford,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>



	<i>Pennsylvania,</i>	Philadelphia.
Samuel M. Fox,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Robert P. Harris,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
John J. C. Harvey,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Isaac W. Hayhurst,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Edwin Hewson,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Seth C. Holmes,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
William E. Lehman,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Joseph P. Lestrade,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Edward R. Mayer,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
John H. B. M'Clellan,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
John M'Kibbin,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
William D. M'Leod,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Edward S. Neill,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Joseph L. Newbold,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Francis E. Patterson,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
William H. Rawle,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Benjamin B. Reath,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Thomas R. Roach,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
John Sergeant, Jr.	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
John C. Sherbourne,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Joseph H. Smith, Jr.	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
J. Somers Smith,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Howard Spencer,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Morton Stillé,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Alfred B. Taylor,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Richard A. Tilghman,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Edward S. Willing,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>

SOPHOMORES, 43.

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### FRESHMEN.

	<i>Pennsylvania,</i>	Philadelphia Co.
Samuel Arthur,	<i>Do.</i>	Philadelphia.
Charles Brewster,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
John Dorsey Brincklé,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Joshua Gordon Brincklé,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Edward B. Bruen,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
John B. Chapron,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>

Thomas F. Cooper,	<i>Pennsylvania,</i>	Philadelphia.
Edward Cronin,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Walter S. Drysdale,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Albert G. Freeland,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
William E. Hamill,	<i>Do.</i>	Frankford.
Samuel D. Harvey, Jr.	<i>Do.</i>	Philadelphia.
Thomas T. Levan,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
William Lowber,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Thomas S. Martin,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
William M'Kinley,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
John Murphy,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Thomas Page,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
J. Dickinson Sergeant,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Washington Sherman,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Thomas L. Shippen,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
William T. Taylor,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Washington S. Toland,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Samuel Wilcox,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Stephen Williams,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
Horace R. Wirtz,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
John H. Witman,	<i>Do.</i>	<i>Do.</i>
<b>FRESHMEN, 27.</b>		

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**RECAPITULATION.**

Seniors,	- - - - -	19
Juniors,	- - - - -	16
Sophomores,	- - - - -	43
Freshmen,	- - - - -	27
		<hr/>
		105
		<hr/>

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**AGGREGATES.**

Collegiate Department,	- -	103
Medical Department,	- -	402
Academical Department,	- -	169
Charity (English) Schools,	-	128
		<hr/>
		804
		<hr/>

## GRADUATES IN THE ARTS,

*At the Commencement in July, 1838.*

---

The degree of *Bachelor of Arts* was conferred upon

Thomas D. Anderson,  
Alexander W. Biddle,  
James L. Breck,  
Nathaniel B. Browne,  
John M. Connell,  
Theodore Cuyler,  
Samuel F. Fisher,  
William W. Fleming,  
Henry D. Gregory,  
Ashbel G. Harned,  
Franklin D. Hewson,

William W. Juvenal,  
John Lambert, Jr.  
Peter Lesley, Jr.  
John L. Ludlow,  
Edward M'Kinley,  
Robert M. Micheson,  
John M. Orr,  
Howard N. Potts,  
Lewis A. Scott,  
John G. Smith,  
Isaac Sulger.

---

The degree of *Master of Arts* was conferred on the following  
Graduates of three years' standing.

Joseph Alexander,  
George Ashbridge,  
James J. Biderman,  
Robert T. Black,  
Charles Breck,  
Colin Campbell Cooper,  
Robert Earp, Jr.  
Joseph Norris Emlen,  
Robert F. Fleming,  
Edward Ingersoll,

Charles Kirkham,  
Alexander J. M'Kinley,  
John M'Clintock,  
William H. Odenheimer,  
David J. Patterson,  
Richard Rundle Smith,  
Charles Tudor Stewart,  
George L. Taylor,  
Joseph Tiers,  
William C. Twells.

## HONORARY DEGREES.

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The Honorary degree of *Doctor of Divinity* was conferred on

Rev. Henry M. Mason, of Easton, Maryland.

Rev. Christian F. Cruse, of St. Paul's College, Flushing,  
New York.

Rev. Benjamin Dorr, Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia.

Rev. George W. Bethune, of Philadelphia.

Rev. William R. De Witt, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

---

The Honorary degree of *Doctor of Laws* was conferred on

Honourable John Bannister Gibson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

## MEDICAL CLASS.—SESSION 1838-39.

### MATRICULANTS.

NOTE.—With an inconsiderable exception, the gentlemen who are marked as (M. D.) are graduates of other schools and of our own, still in the progress of study and attendance on lectures.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Adams, Seth S.	<i>Florida.</i>
Addison, Kendall F.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Alden, James M.	<i>New York.</i>
Allen, John M. M.	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Allen, Jonathan	<i>Massachusetts.</i>
Alston, James W.	<i>North Carolina.</i>
Anderson, Edward H.	<i>South Carolina.</i>
Andrews, William A.	<i>Georgia.</i>
Baker, Charles S.	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Barclay, John O. C. (M. D.)	<i>Do.</i>
Bardwell, Brainard	<i>Mississippi.</i>
Barksdale, Randolph V.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Bartow, Rev. Theodore B.	<i>Georgia.</i>
Bascome, Daniel B.	<i>Turk's Island.</i>
Bateman, Eli E. (M. D.)	<i>New Jersey.</i>
Battle, Thomas W.	<i>Georgia.</i>
Baum, Andrew D.	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Bayles, George W.	<i>Kentucky.</i>
Baynard, George H.	<i>Maryland.</i>
Beasley, James A.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Bee, Ephraim J.	<i>New Jersey.</i>
Bellamy, John D.	<i>North Carolina.</i>
Benedict, Nathan D.	<i>New York.</i>
Bieber, William S.	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Blow, William J.	<i>North Carolina.</i>

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Blunt, Angus F.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Boisseau, James P.	<i>Do.</i>
Bolton, Charles	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Booth, William	<i>Tennessee.</i>
Bouldin, Robert J.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Bourgeat, Joseph	<i>Louisiana.</i>
Bradford, Charles M.	<i>New York.</i>
Branch, John	<i>Virginia.</i>
Brent, Thomas S.	<i>North Carolina.</i>
Briggs, Robert John	<i>Virginia.</i>
Briscoe, John	<i>Do.</i>
Briscoe, John P.	<i>Georgia.</i>
Brooke, John F. (M. D.)	<i>United States Navy.</i>
Brook, William D. F.	<i>New Jersey.</i>
Broughton, Charles H.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Browne, James S.	<i>Do.</i>
Bryan, Daniel L. (M. D.)	<i>South Carolina.</i>
Bryan, William T.	<i>North Carolina.</i>
Bryce, Archibald	<i>Virginia.</i>
Buck, Samuel G.	<i>Do.</i>
Buckles, Edwin G.	<i>Do.</i>
Burns, Robert	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Bush, R. Winn (M. D.)	<i>Kentucky.</i>
Byrne, Patrick Henry	<i>Alabama.</i>
Campbell, Alexander H.	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Cardeza, John T. M.	<i>Do.</i>
Carr, James Henry	<i>Do.</i>
Carrington, George C.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Carson, James G.	<i>Mississippi.</i>
Cauthorn, Lucius H.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Chaloner, A. Deaman	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Chambers, George W.	<i>Do.</i>
Cheshire, John S.	<i>Kentucky.</i>
Childers, Erasmus R.	<i>Georgia.</i>
Crichton, James E.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Christian, James R.	<i>Tennessee.</i>
Christian, William W.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Clark, Matthew H.	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>

Names.	Residences.
Cochran, William A.	<i>Alabama.</i>
Cock, Thomas F.	<i>New York.</i>
Cole, Meriwether H.	<i>Tennessee.</i>
Collins, J. Milton	<i>New York.</i>
Constable, Thomas F.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Cooper, Lewis D.	<i>North Carolina.</i>
Cooper, Richard M. Jr.	<i>New Jersey.</i>
Corson, David Ramsay (M. D.)	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Cosby, Howard	<i>Virginia.</i>
Crawford, John J.	<i>Do.</i>
Criddle, Edward F.	<i>Do.</i>
Cross, William	<i>Do.</i>
Darlington, Hilbern	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Dawson, Frederick	<i>North Carolina.</i>
Delany, Peter Benson Jr.	<i>Delaware.</i>
Dibrell, James A.	<i>Tennessee.</i>
Dickenshied, Charles H.	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Doggett, John B.	<i>North Carolina.</i>
Donoho, Richard A.	<i>Do.</i>
Dortch, Lewis J.	<i>Do.</i>
Douglas, George B.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Dove, George M.	<i>Dist. of Columbia.</i>
Dove, James	<i>Virginia.</i>
Downey, John A.	<i>North Carolina.</i>
Drinker, Francis	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Dulaney, Abraham G.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Eaton, Samuel W.	<i>North Carolina.</i>
Edmondson, William J.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Elliott, Thomas H.	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Embree, George W.	<i>New York.</i>
English, Thomas Dunn	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Eppes, Peter (M. D.)	<i>Virginia.</i>
Erskine, David T.	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Evatt, William H.	<i>Canada.</i>
Faulkner, Leander	<i>Virginia.</i>
Fauntleroy, S. G. (M. D.)	<i>Do.</i>
Fauntleroy, Samuel Griffin	<i>Do.</i>
Featherston, Edwin C.	<i>Tennessee.</i>

## NAMES.

Fell, Jonathan  
 Flanner, Thomas J.  
 Forney, Jacob  
 Foulke, John L.  
 Fox, Daniel J.  
 Frayser, Benjamin F.  
 Freeman, Edward  
 Frye, Thomas B. J.  
 Garland, William P.  
 Gee, Lucas  
 Gillum, Pleasant G.  
 Gilmer, Francis W.  
 Given, Robert A.  
 Godon, Victor L. (M. D.)  
 Grasty, Philip G. L.  
 Graves, Nathaniel S.  
 Griffin, Charles M.  
 Griffin, James L. C.  
 Griscom, John D. (M. D.)  
 Griswold, Alexander S.  
 Haines, William Shipley  
 Halson, George J. (M. D.)  
 Hamilton, James S.  
 Hamilton, Patrick H.  
 Hamlett, John W.  
 Hardy, Benjamin F.  
 Harrington, William  
 Harrison, John H.  
 Hartman, William D.  
 Hartshorne, Edward  
 Harwell, John M.  
 Haskins, Richard E.  
 Hastings, John  
 Hawkins, Peter B.  
 Headen, Isaac Brooks  
 Headen, Tazewell  
 Heaton, James Decatur  
 Helffenstein, Benjamin W.

## C

## RESIDENCES.

*Pennsylvania.*  
*North Carolina.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Do.*  
*South Carolina.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Dist. of Columbia.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Mississippi.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Do.*  
*Ireland.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Virginia.*  
*North Carolina.*  
*Georgia.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Michigan.*  
*Delaware.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Georgia.*  
*Maryland.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*South Carolina.*  
*Mississippi.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Do.*  
*Tennessee.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*North Carolina.*  
*Do.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Do.*  
*Pennsylvania.*



NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Henderson, Pleasant	<i>Tennessee.</i>
Henry, Samuel H.	<i>Maryland.</i>
Herndon, Dabney	<i>Virginia.</i>
Hetrick, Alexander B.	<i>Do.</i>
Hewling, John S.	<i>Do.</i>
Hill, Nicholas L.	<i>North Carolina.</i>
Hill, William A.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Hobson, Orlando A.	<i>Alabama.</i>
Hobson, Thomas Jr.	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Hogeland, D. O.	<i>Do.</i>
Holden, Levi H.	<i>Rhode Island.</i>
Holland, William L.	<i>Florida.</i>
Holley, Frederick T.	<i>South Carolina.</i>
Holt, Samuel L.	<i>North Carolina.</i>
Hopkins, William L.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Hopkinson, Joseph (M. D.)	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Hornbeck, Abraham	<i>New York.</i>
Hotchkiss, J. Temple	<i>Do.</i>
Housekeeper, Benjamin	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Howard, Richard L. (M. D.)	<i>Ohio.</i>
Hudson, Edward	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Hughes, John S.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Hunter, Alexander	<i>Georgia.</i>
Hunter, Charles H.	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Hurt, Thomas R.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Hussey, Elijah M.	<i>Alabama.</i>
Hutton, John C.	<i>Delaware.</i>
Inge, Richard J.	<i>Alabama.</i>
Irwin, Robert C.	<i>North Carolina.</i>
Irwin, William F.	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Irwin, William T.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Jackson, William W.	<i>Alabama.</i>
Jeanes, Edmund S.	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Johnes, Theodore	<i>New Jersey.</i>
Johnston, John G.	<i>Georgia.</i>
Johnston, Robert J.	<i>Rhode Island.</i>
Jones, Alexander	<i>Maryland.</i>
Jones, Jerome B.	<i>Virginia.</i>

## NAMES.

Jones, Randolph M.  
 Joyner, Noah  
 Justice, John R.  
 Keim, Henry  
 Kenney, W. H.  
 Kerr, James W.  
 Killian, Miles  
 King, Nathaniel M.  
 Kinsman, Charles W.  
 Klapp, Joseph Jr.  
 Korshaw, Charles  
 Kuhn, John S.  
 Lamar, Thomas B.  
 Lancaster, Joseph B.  
 Lane, Richard  
 Lang, Edmund  
 Larimore, James S.  
 Laurie, Shepherd  
 Lawrence, Thomas C.  
 Lawson, Mordecai  
 Lea, James M.  
 Leaming, Coleman F.  
 Lewis, Elisha J.  
 Lewis, John E.  
 Lewis, William W.  
 Lippincott, Franklin  
 Logan, John Dickinson  
 Long, Crawford W.  
 Love, Peter E.  
 Lucas, Robert A.  
 Ludlow, J. Livingston  
 Lyle, W. Jones  
 Mabry, Albert G. (M. D.)  
 Manson, Francis E. (M. D.)  
 Marthens, Henry C.  
 Martin, Charles L.  
 Martin, William F. B.  
 Marr, John H.

## RESIDENCES.

*Maryland.*  
*North Carolina.*  
*Do.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Do.*  
*Do.*  
*North Carolina.*  
*Dist. of Columbia.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Do.*  
*South Carolina.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Georgia.*  
*Maryland.*  
*Georgia.*  
*New York.*  
*Ohio.*  
*Dist. of Columbia.*  
*Mississippi.*  
*Virginia.*  
*North Carolina.*  
*New Jersey.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Georgia.*  
*Virginia.*  
*New Jersey.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Georgia.*  
*Do.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Do.*  
*Georgia.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Do.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Alabama.*

**NAMES.**

Marshall, John G. Jr.  
 Marye, James B.  
 Massenburg, William A.  
 Mason, Robert H.  
 Mather, George  
 Maxwell, Richard T.  
 Maynard, Joseph P.  
 Means, Rev. Alexander (M. D.)  
 Mershon, Sumpter  
 Middleton, Benjamin S.  
 Millan, Lyle  
 Miller, John  
 Miller, Joseph S.  
 Mitchell, Bruce H.  
 Mitchell, James Jr.  
 Mitchell, Moses T.  
 Mitchell, Thomas A.  
 Molett, John U.  
 Moodey, Roderick S.  
 Moore, Cornelius G. C.  
 Moore, Edward W.  
 Moore, James J.  
 Morris, Barton W.  
 Moseley, Albert O.  
 Moseley, Thomas H.  
 Muller, William H.  
 M'Cain, James W.  
 McCargo, William H.  
 McCartee, Divie B.  
 M'Coy, Gilbert R.  
 M'Collom, Egbert S.  
 M'Dearmon, John R. (M. D.)  
 M'Dowell, Augustus W.  
 M'Gready, James H.  
 M'Kee, Alexander R.  
 M'Kee, William H.  
 M'Kim, James M.  
 M'Kinley, Edward

**RESIDENCES.**

*Pennsylvania.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Do.*  
*Do.*  
*Louisiana.*  
*Delaware.*  
*Barbadoes.*  
*Georgia.*  
*Mississippi.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Do.*  
*Ireland.*  
*North Carolina.*  
*Alabama.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Do.*  
*Georgia.*  
*Alabama.*  
*Ohio.*  
*North Carolina.*  
*Louisiana.*  
*North Carolina.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Georgia.*  
*Do.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*North Carolina.*  
*Alabama.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Do.*  
*New York.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Missouri.*  
*Kentucky.*  
*North Carolina.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Do.*

## NAMES.

Mackenzie, James S.  
 M'Knight, Lewis  
 M'Lane, George R.  
 M'Leod, Daniel C.  
 M'Mullan, Jeremiah  
 M'Pheeters, William M.  
 Neill, John  
 Nelson, Robert C.  
 Nelson, Thomas H.  
 Nelson, William A.  
 Newbold, George L.  
 Newell, William A.  
 Niewiadowski, Alexander A.  
 Norcom, Casper W.  
 Oliver, James L.  
 Ormsby, Oliver H.  
 Page, William B.  
 Palmer, Jedediah W.  
 Paschall, Zebulon M.  
 Patrick, Hugh L.  
 Patterson, George W.  
 Patterson, Henry S. (M. D.)  
 Patton, William N.  
 Payne, Richard A.  
 Peacock, Howell  
 Peete, George W. (M. D.)  
 Pegram, William E.  
 Percival, Anthony C. (M. D.)  
 Pleasants, James A. (M. D.)  
 Pleasants, William B.  
 Pittman, Newsom J.  
 Pope, Charles A.  
 Powell, Jesse C.  
 Powel, Samuel  
 Pratt, William F.  
 Pugh, Joseph H.  
 Rabb, William B.  
 Rambo, Samuel (M. D.)

## RESIDENCES.

*Maryland.*  
*New Jersey.*  
*Delaware.*  
*United States Navy.*  
*Georgia.*  
*North Carolina.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Do.*  
*Do.*  
*New Jersey.*  
*Do.*  
*Poland.*  
*North Carolina.*  
*Do.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Massachusetts.*  
*North Carolina.*  
*Do.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Do.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Do.*  
*Georgia.*  
*United States Navy.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Do.*  
*North Carolina.*  
*Alabama.*  
*North Carolina.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*South Carolina.*  
*Louisiana.*  
*South Carolina.*  
*Georgia.*

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Randall, Burton (M. D.)	<i>United States Navy.</i>
Randolph, Charles H.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Rawlings, George C.	<i>Do.</i>
Read, Adolphus W.	<i>Do.</i>
Reese, John J.	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Reily, Thomas	<i>Do.</i>
Rennolds, Henry S. (M. D.)	<i>United States Navy.</i>
Reynolds, Marcus	<i>South Carolina.</i>
Richardson, John D.	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Ridgely, Henry	<i>Delaware.</i>
Ridley, Joseph J.	<i>North Carolina.</i>
Ridley, William M. S.	<i>Do.</i>
Rivers, Henry W.	<i>Rhode Island.</i>
Rives, William H.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Robards, Henry J.	<i>North Carolina.</i>
Roberts, William R.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Robeson, Andrew Jr.	<i>Massachusetts.</i>
Robinson, Moore	<i>Virginia.</i>
Rowland, Joseph	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Russell, William B.	<i>Massachusetts.</i>
Russell, William F.	<i>North Carolina.</i>
Sadler, Charles W.	<i>Georgia.</i>
Sangster, Alexander J.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Sappington, Thomas	<i>Maryland.</i>
Savage, William R. (M. D.)	<i>Virginia.</i>
Schiveley, George P.	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Scott, Robert W.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Scott, Thomas F.	<i>Do.</i>
Scurry, John	<i>South Carolina.</i>
Seal, Charles L.	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Shackelford, John	<i>North Carolina.</i>
Sharon, John K.	<i>Ohio.</i>
Shelly, William A.	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Shelton, John D.	<i>New York.</i>
Shivers, James K.	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Simpson, Richard F.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Sims, Richard S.	<i>Do.</i>
Smallwood, Thomas J. P.	<i>North Carolina.</i>

## NAMES.

Smart, Burleigh  
 Smiley, Alexander H.  
 Smith, Edward G.  
 Smith, Francis G. Jr.  
 Smith, John N.  
 Smith, Joseph (M. D.)  
 Smith, Samuel T.  
 Smith, Solomon W.  
 Smyth, James  
 Spalding, Joshua A.  
 Speece, Joseph M.  
 Spence, William A. Jr.  
 Stamps, William L.  
 Stevenson, Robert  
 Stewart, Samuel G. C.  
 Stiles, Edward H. (M. D.)  
 Stith, Leonidas Y. (M. D.)  
 Stocker, Anthony E.  
 Stokes, Thomas D.  
 Stokes, Thomas J. P.  
 Stone, James B.  
 Stout, Josiah W.  
 St. John, Orson S. (M. D.)  
 Swanson, William G.  
 Swartz, Benjamin F.  
 Talley, Horace A.  
 Taylor, Arthur K.  
 Taylor, George L. (M. D.)  
 Taylor, James M'Dowell,  
 Taylor, James Theus  
 Taylor, John E.  
 Taylor, Lyttleton L.  
 Taylor, William J.  
 Terrell, John C.  
 Thomas, Nicholas L. (M. D.)  
 Thomas, William G.  
 Thompson, James M'Farlane  
 Thompson, John

## RESIDENCES.

*Maine.*  
*Tennessee.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Do.*  
*South Carolina.*  
*Kentucky.*  
*New York.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Louisiana.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Do.*  
*Do.*  
*Canada.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Do.*  
*Do.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*North Carolina.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Tennessee.*  
*Ohio.*  
*Georgia.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Tennessee.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Virginia.*  
*Alabama.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*Florida.*  
*New Jersey.*  
*North Carolina.*  
*Tennessee.*  
*North Carolina.*  
*Pennsylvania.*  
*North Carolina.*

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Thorp, William	<i>North Carolina.</i>
Townsend, Richard H.	<i>New Jersey.</i>
Trevor, M. Randall	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Trexler, Leshner	<i>Do.</i>
Triplett, Daniel S.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Tuggle, Richard B.	<i>Do.</i>
Tull, John Graham	<i>North Carolina.</i>
Van Buren, William H.	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Van Wyck, Cornelius C.	<i>New York.</i>
Vedder, Alexander M.	<i>Do.</i>
Vinson, Daniel S.	<i>Louisiana.</i>
Vowell, John D. (M. D.)	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Walker, John	<i>Virginia.</i>
Walker, William P.	<i>Louisiana.</i>
Warren, Wesley.	<i>Tennessee.</i>
Washington, James R.	<i>North Carolina.</i>
Watkins, Clement C.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Watkins, Francis B. (M. D.)	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Webb, William T. (M. D.)	<i>Alabama.</i>
Wendel, James E.	<i>Tennessee.</i>
Weston, Richard E.	<i>North Carolina.</i>
Whaland, Thomas H.	<i>Maryland.</i>
Wheelwright, Charles H. (M. D.)	<i>Massachusetts.</i>
Wilkinson, Joseph B.	<i>Louisiana.</i>
Williams, Robert E.	<i>North Carolina.</i>
Williamson, William W.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Willson, William G. G. (M. D.)	<i>Maryland.</i>
Wilson, Amzi W.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Winter, George R. (M. D.)	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
Wood, Benjamin W.	<i>Kentucky.</i>
Wood, John P.	<i>Virginia.</i>
Wood, Thomas	<i>Ohio.</i>
Womack, James G.	<i>North Carolina.</i>
Womack, William B.	<i>Georgia.</i>
Yohé, Andrew	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>

TOTAL 402.

# ABSTRACT

OF THE

## REGULATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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### COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

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THE collegiate year begins on the 8th day of September, and terminates on the 15th day of July. It is divided into three terms, the *first* commencing on the 8th of September, and terminating on the 18th of December; the *second* commencing on the 3d of January, and terminating on the 5th of April; and the *third* commencing on the 17th of April, and terminating on the 15th of July. The vacations are two weeks at the close of the first term, eleven days at the close of the second term, and about seven and a-half weeks at the close of the third term.

The students are distributed into four classes, viz. The Senior Class. The Junior Class. The Sophomore Class. The Freshman Class.

To be admitted into the Freshman Class, a student must be at least fourteen years of age. He must be qualified for examination on the following subjects and authors:

*Latin*.—Cæsar, Virgil, Sallust, Odes of Horace.

*Greek*.—New Testament, the Four Gospels, Acts, and the Epistles of Peter. Xenophon, first three books. Græca Minora, or Jacob's Greek Reader.

Quantity and Scanning in each language.

*English*.—The elements of English Grammar and of Modern Geography.

*Arithmetic*, including Fractions and the Extraction of Roots.

No student is admitted to advanced standing without the fullest preparation for the class into which he applies for admission.



## COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN THE COLLEGE.

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### FRESHMAN CLASS.

- Department of Classics.** Five books of Livy. Horace's Satires. The Epistle to the Hebrews. Selections from Herodotus. Latin and Greek Exercises. Roman and Grecian Antiquities.
- Department of Rhetoric and English Literature.** English Grammar (Lowth's) reviewed. Ancient History (Lardner's Outlines of History). Written Translations from Ancient Authors. Declamation.
- Department of Mathematics.** Algebra, including simple and quadratic equations, surds, cubic and biquadratic equations. Approximations. Converging Series, &c. (Bridge's Algebra).
- Department of Natural Philosophy.** Physical Geography (Woodbridge). Construction of Maps.

### SOPHOMORE CLASS.

- Department of Classics.** Cicero de Oratore. Terence. Cicero's Orations. Horace's Epistles, Selections from Thucydides, Xenophon, Demosthenes, Lysias, Isocrates, Plato and Ælian. Homer's Iliad. Latin and Greek Exercises.
- Department of Rhetoric and English Literature.** History (Mackintosh's History of England). Rhetoric (Whately's). English Composition. Declamation.
- Department of Mathematics.** Elements of Geometry (Legendre's). Logarithms. Plane Trigonometry (Legendre's). Surveying, Mensuration, &c.
- Department of Natural Philosophy.** Elements of Mechanics (Bigelow's Elements of Technology, with illustrations).

### JUNIOR CLASS.

- Department of Moral Philosophy.** Evidences of Christianity. Moral Philosophy. Intellectual Philosophy.
- Department of Classics.** Art of Poetry. Juvenal. Quintilian's Institutes. Review of Selected Odes of Horace. Cicero de Officiis. Selections from the Odyssey, Hesiod, Apollonius Rhodius, Sophocles, Euripides, Theocritus, Pindar, &c.

**Department of Rhetoric and English Literature.** Rhetoric continued.

Logic (Whately's). English Composition.

**Department of Mathematics.** Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry (Legendre). Perspective Geography, including the Use of the Globes and Construction of Maps and Charts. Analytical Geometry, including Conic Sections (Davies'). Elements of the Differential Calculus, with applications (Davies').

**Department of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.** General doctrines of equilibrium and motion. Equilibrium and motion of solids and fluids (Cambridge Mechanics). Lectures on Pneumatics, Acoustics and Machinery.

Chemistry (Turner's) with Experimental Lectures. Introductory Lectures on Caloric and Electricity.

#### SENIOR CLASS.

**Department of Moral Philosophy.** Butler's Analogy and Kames's Elements of Criticism. English Composition. Forensic Discussions.

**Department of Classics.** Former authors reviewed or completed. Longinus. Tacitus.

**Department of Rhetoric and English Literature.** Law of Nations (Kent's Commentaries). Political Law (Constitution of the United States, with Lectures).

**Department of Mathematics.** Elements of the Integral Calculus (Davies'). Analytical Mechanics.

**Department of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.** Astronomy (Gummer's). Optics (Brewster's). Steam Engine (Lardner on the Steam Engine, and Lectures). Electricity and Caloric (Hare's Chemistry). Magnetism (Library of Useful Knowledge). Chemistry completed.

**Department of Geology and Mineralogy.** Lectures on Geology and Mineralogy.

On every Saturday members of the Senior Class deliver original essays in the chapel.

*French, Spanish and German* may be studied, if required by parents.

On each day of the week, except Saturday, there are three recitations of one hour each for every class. On Saturday each class recites once.

The instructions of the College are conveyed in part by lectures, but principally by the study of the most approved text books, aided by the explanations of the Professors. The diligence of the student is tested by rigid daily examination. The character of each recitation is recorded, and the results communicated to parents or guardians at the end of each term. At the end of each term public examinations of the classes are held by the Faculty, and the students who are distinguished during the term are classed in the order of merit.

Defective students are not allowed to proceed to a higher class, and incompetent students are dismissed from the institution.

Negligent and indolent students are transferred to a lower class when unable to proceed with the studies of their own class.

The terms for instruction in the regular studies of the College already enumerated, are \$ 25 per term, payable in advance.

The modern languages are taught by approved instructors, at a moderate additional expense.

Students not from the City of Philadelphia will, if it be requested by their parents, have one of the Faculty appointed as a guardian, who will take charge of the disbursements and attend to the comfort and well-doing of the individual.

The degree of Master of Arts may be conferred on the alumni of the University, bachelors in the arts of three years' standing, who shall apply for that honour. Any master of arts, upon taking his degree, may deliver a public dissertation, at the Commencement at which his degree is conferred, under the direction of the Provost.

A public Commencement for conferring degrees is held on the 15th of July, unless that day fall on Saturday or Sunday, when the Commencement is held on the Friday preceding the 15th.

## REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Medical Department is under the immediate government of the Medical Professors, who constitute the Faculty of Medicine, subject to the rules and statutes of the Board of Trustees.

The organization of the Medical Faculty is as follows. It consists in—

A Professorship of ANATOMY.

A Professorship of the PRACTICE OF PHYSIC, and CLINICAL MEDICINE.

A Professorship of the INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.

A Professorship of SURGERY.

A Professorship of MATERIA MEDICA and PHARMACY.

A Professorship of CHEMISTRY.

A Professorship of OBSTETRICS, and the DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The Medical Faculty hold meetings for the purpose of arranging and conducting the business of their department, and establishing proper rules and regulations for the preservation of order and decorum among the medical students.

The Medical Faculty appoint one of their own members to act as Dean, and it is his duty to keep the Minutes of the Faculty; to arrange and conduct the business of examining the candidates for medical degrees; to arrange and conduct the business of the Faculty at their meetings, and to attend to correspondence.

The Session for the Medical Lectures begins on the first Monday of November, and ends in March.

The Commencement for conferring Medical Degrees is held by a special mandamus of the Board of Trustees, early in April, and within as short a time as possible after the examinations of candidates are over.

The following are the regulations at present in force in relation to the degree of Doctor of Medicine:—

1. Every candidate for this degree must have attained the age of twenty-one years—applied himself to the study of Medicine for three years—and been, during that time, the private pupil, for two years at least, of a respectable practitioner of Medicine.

2. The candidate must have attended two complete courses of the following Lectures in this Institution :—

Anatomy,  
Practice of Physic, and Clinical Medicine,  
Materia Medica and Pharmacy,  
Chemistry,  
Surgery,  
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children,  
Institutes of Medicine.

3. He must also have attended one course of Clinical Instruction in the Philadelphia Hospital, (*Blockley*), or the Pennsylvania Hospital, or some other institution approved of by the Faculty of Medicine.

4. Medical students who have attended one complete course in a respectable Medical School, where the attendance on two complete courses is necessary to a degree, where the same branches are taught as in this, and which is placed upon the *ad Eundem* of this school, are permitted to become candidates by attendance here for one full course only, and have the same privileges with students who have attended this school twice.

5. When candidates for a Medical Degree apply to the Dean for admission, they must exhibit their tickets to prove that the regulations have been complied with.

6. Each candidate, at the time of his application, which should be on or before the fifteenth of February, must deliver to the Dean of the Medical Faculty, a Thesis, composed by himself, on some medical subject. This Thesis is referred to one of the Professors, who shall examine the candidate upon it, and make his report to the Medical Faculty before a vote is taken.

7. When a candidate is rejected, his essay will be retained by the Medical Faculty.

8. When candidates withdraw their essays for any purpose whatever, they, upon re-application, will be placed at the foot of the list.

9. The Essay must be in the candidate's own hand-writing,

and must be written uniformly on paper of the same size, the alternate pages being left blank.\*

10. General bad spelling in a Thesis, or general inattention to the rules of grammar, will preclude a candidate from examination for a degree.

11. A Thesis may be published by the candidate if he desire it, the permission of the Professor by whom he was examined thereon being first obtained; but no alteration shall be made therein without the consent of the Professor.

12. The voting on the case of each candidate is by private ballot, and three negative votes reject him.

13. Each candidate shall pay the fees of graduation, at the time of his examination, or before receiving notice of his success; and before his name can be entered on the Register of passed candidates, for the purpose of being reported to the Board of Trustees and included in the mandamus for a degree.

14. Candidates who have passed their examination, and in other respects complied with the regulations, are to be reported by the Dean to the Provost, who will communicate such report to the Board of Trustees, in order that, if approved of by them, their mandamus be issued for conferring the degree.

15. The degree will not be conferred upon a candidate who absents himself from the public commencement, except by special permission of the Medical Faculty.

16. Graduates of Medical Schools, on the ad Eundem list, by attending one complete course in this Institution, are put upon the same footing with students who have attended two complete courses here.

W. E. HORNER, *Dean.*

*Philadelphia, February, 1839.*

No. 263 Chestnut Street.

\* The Essay must be written on Thesis paper, which can be procured at the Medical bookstores; this is for the purpose of convenient binding together into volumes.

The following form of the title page is to be observed:

An Essay on

for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, by

(name in full) of

Town

County, State of

Residence in City

Preceptor

Duration of studies

Presented (date)

